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BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL

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Announcements

NOTE: Copies of all Orders referred to in the "Board of Trade Journal" can be purchased through any booksellers, agents or direct from H.M. Stationery Office. New Orders, however, may not be immediately available.

Utility Braces (Maximum Prices) Order

(1) The Board of Trade, in consultation with the Central Price Regulation Committee, have made the Utility Braces (Maximum Prices) Order, 1943 (S. R. & O. 1943 No. 949, price 2d.) under the Goods and Services (Price Control) Act, 1941, fixing the maximum prices which may be charged by wholesalers and retailers for the utility braces specified in the Braces (Manufacture and Supply) Directions 1943 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June 1943, page 222) and for any others which may be specified in subsequent Braces Directions. The Order comes into force on 19th July 1943.

(2) The wholesaler who carries stocks and has a regular selling organisation for supplying the retail trade may add 21·22 per cent. to the price paid to the original manufacturer. (This is 17½ per cent. of the wholesaler's selling price.) Other wholesalers may only add 5 per cent. to the price paid to the manufacturer. In either case a wholesaler selling to retail customers may add the retail margin of 42·86 per cent. to the price paid to the manufacturer. (This is 30 per cent. of the selling price.)

The provisions for wholesalers also apply to manufacturers when they buy the finished article from other manufacturers.

(3) The retailer may add 42·86 per cent. to the price he has paid to the manufacturer or wholesaler, the result being calculated to the nearest ½d.

(4) All wholesale and retail maximum prices are subject to the ceiling prices where these are specified in the Schedule: where no ceiling prices are specified the maximum margins alone apply.

(5). The provisions for composite businesses are the same as those in the Utility Cloth (Maximum Prices) Order, 1943 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th July 1943, page 256).

(6) The maximum price must be reduced by at least 2½ per cent. on sales to traders who pay before the 10th of the month after the calendar month in which the goods were consigned.

(7) No Purchase Tax is chargeable on utility braces.

Prohibitions of the Supply of Certain Toilet Preparations

Traders will remember that at the end of last year the Board of Trade prohibited the manufacture, except under licence, of hair preparations containing petroleum products and of all toilet preparations containing more than 0·5 per cent. of acetone and similar materials. The object of this prohibition was to save shipping space and to conserve materials needed for war purposes.

The Board have now decided to extend these restrictions to cover the supply of these goods by all persons, and give notice of their intention to make an Order which will prohibit:—

(a) the sale of hair preparations of their own manufacture containing petroleum products (except dyes, shampoos and depilatories) by registered manufacturers after 31st December 1943, and of these preparations by all persons, including wholesalers and retailers, after 29th February 1944, and

(b) the sale of toilet preparations of their own manufacture containing more than one part in two hundred (by weight) of any substance mentioned in the Third Schedule to the Toilet Preparations Order, 1942 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th December 1942, page 551) by registered manufacturers after 31st October 1943, and of these preparations by all persons, including wholesalers and retailers, after 29th February 1944.

Wool Industry Price Control

Discussions have recently taken place between the Board of Trade and the Central Price Regulation Committee and the Wool Textile Delegation regarding the form of price control to be applied to the products of the wool industry. The price of non-utility wool cloth is at present controlled by the General Apparel and Cloth (Maximum Prices and Charges) Order, 1942 (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st August 1942, page 356), this imposes a standstill on manufacturers' prices at the levels ruling on 30th June 1942.

Agreement has been reached on the form of control which is to replace the existing standstill, and on arrangements for extending the application of control to yarn prices and to charges made for services performed on commission, including commission spinning and commission weaving.

An Order amending the 1942 Order is now being prepared by the Board of Trade and will be made in the next few weeks.

Expectant Mothers' Clothing Book

After 25th July the expectant mothers' clothing book will be issued by the Local Food Office where the mother is registered, instead of by the Public Health Department of the Local Authority for Maternity and Child Welfare. The book, which contains 60 coupons, will be issued at the same time as the unborn child's food book, thereby avoiding the necessity of the mother having to produce another medical certificate. The coupons can be used as soon as the book is issued.

The child's food book will contain a clothing book with a number of coupons for use between the child's birth and the end of the rationing period in which it is born. This means that instead of getting the child's clothing book after birth, as at present, the expectant mother will be issued with it in advance. But the child's clothing book must not be used until the child has been born and registered, and its name, address and identity card number have been written on the cover.

United States Timber Mission

As has been already announced, a United States Timber Mission is at present in this country, studying timber control organisation and the most economical methods of supply and distribution. Particular interest centres on the use of timber for aeroplane construction, huts for troops, and wooden containers of all kinds.

They have already met the Ministers of Supply and Production, and preliminary discussions have taken place at the Bristol headquarters of the Timber Control. These talks have been followed by visits to sawmills, plywood factories and various timber-using undertakings. The free and frank exchange of information may help to solve many outstanding problems.

Expansion of timber production is enabling Great Britain to supply most of her needs, but special types are being imported from the U.S.A. under Lend-Lease arrangements.

Members of the Mission are:—

David J. Winton, Special Assistant to Vice-Chairman of Operations, War Production Board (Head of the Mission).

George W. Trayer, Chief of the Division of Forest Products, United States Forest Service.

George R. Thompson, Consultant on Veneer and Plywood, Lumber Division, War Production Board.

Thorwald A. Carlson, Chief of the Division of Material Con-

tainers, Forest Products Laboratory, United States Forest Service.

Control of Paper

The Minister of Supply has issued the Control of Paper (No. 60) Order, 1943 (S. R. & O. 1943 No. 938, price 1d.) which makes the following modifications in regard to waste papermaking materials :—

(1) The maximum price payable for flock rags is reduced from 9s. per cwt. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. when the rags are press packed and 7s. per cwt. when not press packed.

(2) In order to encourage the sales of used binder twine between farmers who require such twine for uses for which new twine is not available, sales to and purchases from farmers of used binder twine are exempted from the price control hitherto imposed on such waste material by the Control of Paper (Nos. 46 * and 53 †) Orders, 1942 and from the licensing provisions of the Control of Paper (No. 33) Order,‡ 1941 regarding the sale, purchase and use of such waste material.

(3) The Control of Paper (No. 54) Order, 1942,§ divided England, Wales and Scotland into eight areas and prohibited the transport of consignments of more than 5 cwt. of waste paper from one area to another, except under licence. Owing to difficulties of supply in the South of England, the counties of Wiltshire and Dorsetshire are transferred from Area No. 3 to Area 5.

* See the "Board of Trade Journal" 6th June, 1942 (page 280).
† See the "Board of Trade Journal" 24 October 1942 (page 470).
‡ See the "Board of Trade Journal" 5th June 1941 (page 363).
§ See the "Board of Trade Journal" 31st October 1942 (page 478)

Amendments to the Domestic Pottery (Maximum Prices) Order 1942

The paragraph in the Announcement under this heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th July 1943 (page 258) commencing "As a result of the above changes . . ." should be amended to read :—

As a result of the above changes, the maximum wholesale margins will be as follows (expressed as a percentage of the price paid to the manufacturer) :—

Earthenware teapots marked "J," and Jet and Rockingham teapots.	27½ per cent. when delivered to a retailer in Northern Ireland ; 25 per cent. in other cases.
All other domestic pottery	33⅓ per cent. when delivered to a retailer in Northern Ireland ; 30 per cent. in other cases.

Prosecutions Branch

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

On and after 16th July the address of the Prosecutions Branch of the Board of Trade will be : Abbey House, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone number : Abbey 4333.

Ministry of Fuel and Power

SWANSEA DIVISION : CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Minister of Fuel and Power announces that as from 7th July 1943, the office of Mr. P. T. Jenkins, H.M. Inspector of Mines for the Swansea Division, removed to 10 Northampton Place, Swansea (Tel. No. Swansea 3384).

The telegraphic address will remain as hitherto, viz. : "Mines Inspector, Swansea."

After normal office hours urgent messages should be addressed to Mr. Jenkins at his private residence : 1 Eden Avenue, Swansea (Tel. No. Swansea 2706).

United Kingdom Corn Prices

The Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries states that the average prices of British corn per hundredweight in the week ended 10th July 1943 were wheat, 17s. 9d. ; barley, 32s. 9d. and oats, 16s. 3d.

Ministry of Food Orders

In continuation of the list given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th July 1943 (page 259), the following Orders, made by the Ministry of Food, have been published as S. R. & O. 1943, price 1d. each :—

No. 933. Order, dated 2nd July 1943, amending the Meat Products and Cooked Meat (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1942.

No. 934. The Low Fat Soya Products (Control and Prices) Order, 1943, dated 2nd July 1943.

No. 951. General Licence, dated 6th July 1943, under the Canned Meat and Canned Soup (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1941.

No. 953. Order, dated 7th July 1943, amending the Bread (Control and Maximum Prices) Order, 1943.

No. 954. Order, dated 7th July 1943, revoking several Orders.

Trading with the Enemy

ADVICE TO SHIPPERS

VESSELS AGAINST WHICH DISCRIMINATION IS BEING EXERCISED BY THE MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC WARFARE

(a) Shipowners on the Statutory List

Shippers, banks and other financial and commercial concerns are hereby notified that the following vessels belong to owners who are included in the Statutory List, and that it is an offence against the Trading with the Enemy Act for any shipper to make use of such vessels. Shipments by such vessels in addition to being liable to seizure render the shippers or those connected with the consignment liable to prosecution.

Vessel	Flag	Tons	Owners or Charterers
Galatasaray	Turkey	724	Sadikoglu, Aslan, Kaptan
Ollanta	Peru	144	Mrs. G. A. de Loemhuis, Callao
Cala Antio	Spain	134	Naviera Mallorquina (D. Ramis Mut.)
Cala Contesa ...	Ditto	207	Ditto
Cala Falco	Ditto	75	Ditto
Cala Galiota... ...	Ditto	100	Ditto
Cala Llamp	Ditto	126	Ditto
Cala Llonga	Ditto	111	Ditto
Cala Marsal	Ditto	199	Ditto
Cala Mondrago ...	Ditto	203	Ditto
Cala Morlanda ...	Ditto	293	Ditto
Cala Murta	Ditto	152	Ditto
Cala Pi	Ditto	197	Ditto
Cala Gat	Ditto	283	Ditto
Cala Tuent	Ditto	121	Ditto
Piedad	Ditto	90	Ditto
Cala Fornells ...	Ditto	93	Ditto
Cala Bona	Ditto	72	Ditto
Cala Castell	Ditto	123	Ditto
Cala Mitjana ...	Ditto	92	Ditto
Cala Murada ...	Ditto	229	Ditto
Cala Encantada ...	Ditto	173	Ditto
Cala Portals	Ditto	130	Ditto
Cala San Vicens ...	Ditto	159	Ditto
Jose Trujillo... ...	Ditto	338	Cia Comercial Maritima de Transportes S.A.
San Isidro Labrador	Ditto	235	Ditto
San Juan II ...	Ditto	552	Ditto
Adeje...	Ditto	253	Ditto
Isora	Ditto	316	Ditto
Sebastian	Ditto	3,024	Ditto
Tercio Montejurra ...	Ditto	549	Ditto
Maria Amalia ...	Ditto	744	Ditto
San Eduardo ...	Ditto	300	Ditto
Ellen (ex Nera Ametza)	Ditto	359	Ditto
Maribel	Ditto	398	Ditto
Salvador	Ditto	130	Ditto
Alcora	Ditto	216	Ditto
Linette	Ditto	398	Ditto
Bachi...	Ditto	3,077	Cia Naviera Bachi (Hijos de Astigarraga) (Controlled by Cia Comercial Maritima de Transportes S.A.)
Bartolo	Ditto	3,124	Ditto
Juan de Astigarraga	Ditto	3,561	Ditto
Kauldi	Ditto	3,157	Ditto
Manuchu	Ditto	3,119	Ditto
Tom	Ditto	3,056	Ditto
Almagro	Argentina	282	A. M. Delfino y Cia
San Martin	Ditto	220	Ditto
Comodoro Rivadavia	Ditto	4,482	Argentina Neuva Cia General de Navegacion
Rio Blanco (ex Madryn) ...	Ditto	1,827	Ditto
Atleta	Ditto	105	La Portena Empresa de Remolcadores
Ciclope	Ditto	173	Ditto
Coloso	Ditto	247	Ditto
Gigante	Ditto	236	Ditto
Goliat	Ditto	237	Ditto
Hercules	Ditto	173	Ditto
Samson	Ditto	237	Ditto
Titan	Ditto	188	Ditto
Vicente	Spain	534	Cia Naviera Levantina Ltda.
Industrial	Ditto	313	Soc. Anon Cristobal Colon of Madrid
Marina	Ditto	172	Ditto
Suevia	Ditto	353	Ditto
Delfin	Ditto	98	Julio Gonsalez Martin, Las Palmas
Maria Bonmatti ...	Ditto	54	Ditto
Anna	Brazil	721	Empresa Nacional de Navegacao Hoepcke (Carlos Hoepcke S.A.)
Carl Hoepcke ...	Ditto	1,249	Ditto
Max	Ditto	247	Ditto
Presidente Mitre ...	Argentina	372	Cia Argentina Comercial e Industrial de Pesqueria
Presidente Roca ...	Ditto	412	Ditto
Fermina Concepcion	Spain	80	Manuel Rodriguez
Carvalho	Portuga	27	Henrique Da Silva Pinto Ferro
Transportador (ex Trevo 2°) ...	Ditto	202	A. Transportadora Ltda
Sidi Ifni	Spain	732	S. A. Hispana-Africana de Reconocimentos Atlanticos
Herlinda	Panama	452	Gulf Shipping Co.
Maria 3°	Portugal	56	Pedro Joao de Sousa
Maria 5°	Ditto	56	Ditto
Guadiana 4° ...	Ditto	13	Ditto
Maria Menuela ...	Ditto	10	Ditto
Blanca de C	Spain	285	Ramon Carranza
Ramon de Carranza	Ditto	224	Ditto
Reina Victoria ...	Ditto	162	Ditto
Paco Nino	Ditto	30	Ditto
San Vicente	Ditto	40	Ditto
Paco	Ditto	300	Almadabra Marroqui
Negro (trawler) (ex Purification Costas Maravilla) ...	Ditto	109	Viuda de Botello (Senora Gally)
Blanco (trawler) (ex Manuel Gestoso Chicha)	Ditto	109	Ditto
Antonio Chicha (trawler)	Ditto	112	Manuel Gestoso Costas.
Jose Chicha (trawler)	Ditto	?	Ditto
Sevim	Turkey	1,164	Abdi Vehbi Dural
Atlantides	Sweden	9,650	Rederi A/B Atlantides
Solvik	Ditto	649	Ditto

British Standard Specifications

ASBESTOS—CEMENT, SPIGOT AND SOCKET SOIL WASTE AND VENTILATING PIPES AND FITTINGS

The British Standards Institution has just issued a revision of B.S. 582, Asbestos-Cement Spigot and Socket Soil Waste and Ventilating Pipes and Fittings. The chief points of this revision include a composition clause and clauses dealing with tensile strength and tests for water absorption and acid solubility.

Copies of this publication are available from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, at a cost of 2s. each post free.

SHRINKAGE ON LAUNDERING OF WOVEN COTTON AND LINEN FABRICS

The British Standards Institution has just issued B.S. 1118—Shrinkage on Laundering of Woven Cotton and Linen Fabrics, dealing with the method of determination for piece goods. This Specification was prepared by the Unification of Testing Methods Committee of the Textile Institute, published as Tentative Standard No. 6 in the Journal of the Textile Institute. It defines the methods to be employed in determining shrinkage in cotton and linen fabrics. Full details are given for preparing the test specimens and for conducting the test.

Copies of the Specification may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, Publication Department, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Price 2s. post free.

HIGH STRENGTH PLYWOOD FOR AIRCRAFT

A new issue of the above specification (6V.3-1943) has just been published by the British Standards Institution.

The revision was undertaken in order to give effect to the results of research work carried out by the Forest Products Research Laboratory to determine the extent to which defects in plywood affected the strength. This showed that they are not so serious as had previously been assumed.

It has accordingly been possible to allow more defects to be present in the plywood than heretofore.

In order to overcome the difficulty of expressing clearly in words what the defects should be, natural size photographs of plywood have been included to indicate the extent to which various defects will be tolerated.

Copies of the new Specification are obtainable from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, price 1s., 1s. 3d. post free.

HEMP LINES AND ROPES AND HEMP CORDAGE

The British Standards Institution has just issued revised specifications for Hemp Lines and Ropes and Hemp Cordage under reference numbers 4 F.15 and 4 F.32 respectively.

The following are the major alterations which have been made in the specifications :—

4.F.15. *Hemp Lines and Ropes.*

(a) The details of manufacture have been amplified.
(b) The tolerances on the circumference of lines have been increased.
(c) The minimum breaking loads have been adjusted.
(d) A new appendix has been added describing the method of determining the number of turns per foot in the strand.

4.F.32. *Hemp Cordage.*

(a) The details of manufacture have been amplified.
(b) The minimum breaking load of the smaller lines has been slightly increased.

Copies of the above specifications are obtainable from the Offices of the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.1, price 1s. 3d. post free.

GAS OVEN TESTING

Those concerned with the making, selling and using of domestic gas ovens, will welcome the publication of British Standard No. 1115 which details physical, chemical and practical tests by which such appliances may be proved and differentiated.

Some of these tests, e.g. that for hygienic efficiency have had previous currency, but are here in form revised as the result of experience; others are new, called into being to meet the progress of the last decade before the war when strides were made in design and construction and in the adoption of auxiliary appliances such as thermostats. The range of practical cooking tests is particularly comprehensive and reflects the greatly improved quality of output fostered by the improved ovens and now demanded as "standard" by the user.

The first issue of a connected series of oven tests was that made in a Report by the Institution of Gas Engineers some 19 years ago, and it is good to learn that Report still retains value and is referred to here.

The B.S.I. has had the collaboration of technicians, chemists and demonstrators representing the Gas Industry and the Gas Stove Industry in preparing this present British Standard, and no one interested in gas ovens from any point of view but will benefit from reading it, and where necessary testing with its aid.

Copies of this specification B.S. 1115-1943 can be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.1, price 2s. post free.

RECOMMENDED METHODS FOR THE ANALYSIS OF STEEL (SULPHUR, PHOSPHORUS AND LEAD)

The British Standards Institution has just issued the above specification B.S. 1121, Part 1-1943, which includes recommended methods for the determination of sulphur, phosphorus and lead in steel. This is first instalment of a programme of work for the preparation of standard methods for the analysis of steel generally. As sulphur and phosphorus are the two elements which are specified more frequently than any other attention has been given to them first of all. The determination of lead was included as it was a point of considerable importance at the present time in the development of leaded steels.

Work is being continued in the preparation of methods for the determination of carbon and manganese and will ultimately cover all alloying elements. The experimental work is being carried out by a Committee of the Iron and Steel Institute and very close agreement was obtained in the results of the various investigators who tried out the methods for sulphur, phosphorus and lead.

Copies of this specification may be obtained from the British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes

Australia

RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS FROM STERLING AREAS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th December 1941, and subsequent notices, the High Commissioner for Australia has received telegraphic advice from the Commonwealth Government that the following further restrictions on imports from sterling areas operate on and from 1st July 1943 :—

Tariff Item	Goods Totally Prohibited
ex 231 (A)	Potters' glaze.
ex 231 (E)	Red oxide; vegetable black.
ex 285 (A)	Wheat germ oil.
ex 311	Precious stones, unset, including pearls, etc.
324 (C)	Leather, viz.: patent and enamelled; glazed or mat kid or substitutes therefor; calf, and leather not elsewhere included.
ex 325 (A)	Combing leathers.
332 (B) (1) 332 (B) (2) 332 (B) (3)	Rubber manufactures and articles wholly or partly of rubber, viz.: football bladders, bandages, elastic stockings, leggings, thigh-pieces, etc.; hatmakers' press bags and rings, gas bags, soles, pads, heels, cash mats, rubbered tyre fabric, etc.; cycle tube and motor car tube repair outfits; infants' soothers and teats; valves and nipples for bottles.
ex 332 (B) (4)	Rubber manufactures n.e.i. except replacement parts for motor vehicles, motor cycles, tractors and cash registers.
ex 390 (A) (1) (b) (1)	Chalk lines.
ex 394 (C)	Cork for tipping cigarettes.
394 (D)	Compressed or agglomerated corkboard.
ex 404	Crystal glass reflectors for use with arc lamps.
ex 415 (A) (2)	Moulders' chaplets and studs.
ex 419 (C) (2)	Manicure tweezers.

The following goods have been brought under Administrative Control. This means that, although not admissible to the Commonwealth except under licence, quota restrictions do not apply; applications for licences are dealt with individually on their merits.

Tariff Item	Goods under Administrative Control
ex 10 B)	Cellulose ethers.
129 (C)	Abrasive cloths, irrespective of size or shape.
160 (B) (1)	Cream separators.
179 (B) (7)	Switches, n.e.i.; fuses, n.e.i.; lightning arresters, n.e.i.; cut-outs, n.e.i.; choke coils, n.e.i.; relays, n.e.i.
180 (E) (14)	Headphones; parts, n.e.i. of wireless receivers, other than cabinets.
ex 181 (A) (1) (b)	Measuring and recording instruments only.
ex 181 (C)	Carbon brushes.
ex 204 (B) (1)	Religious medals.
ex 225 (A)	Talc powder.
ex 229 (F) (1)	Tung oil.
ex 234 (B) (2)	Artificial stones and investments.
250 (G)	Vacuum flasks, jugs, cans and similar vacuum containers and parts thereof.
ex 269 (D)	Liquid hydrocyanic gas.
278 (C) (2)	Carbon tetrachloride.
ex 281 (L)	Methyl isobutyl ketone, methyl ethyl ketone, sulphur dioxide, pyrethrum flowers.
282	Opium for medicinal purposes only, as prescribed by Departmental Bylaws.
284	Bacteriological products and sera, as prescribed by Departmental Bylaws.
ex 285 (A)	Extracts, tinctures, etc., of opium.
285 (B)	Medicines and other preparations not being similar to the medicines and other preparations made in the Commonwealth, as prescribed by Departmental Bylaws.
285 (D) (1) } 285 (D) (2) }	Liver extracts.
286 (A)	Plasters, medicated or unmedicated.
289 (C)	Camphor.
321	Spectacles and spectacle frames, magnifying and reading glasses.
334 (E)	Monotype paper of the type used in the monotype machine, irrespective of size or shape.
334 (M)	Abrasive paper, irrespective of size or shape.
ex 394 (C)	Cork manufactures, n.e.i., except replacement parts for tractors.
ex 404	Bulbs for the manufacture of electric lamps; glass for use in the manufacture of lenses; stainless, rustless and acid resisting steel plates and sheets (including coated with other materials).
ex 415 (A) (1)	Cream separators.
ex 415 (A) (2)	Switches; mercury contact tubes for use in connection with electric switches.
416	Scientific instruments and apparatus, and materials for scientific purposes, etc., as prescribed by Departmental Bylaws; metal furniture, etc., as prescribed by Departmental Bylaws.
418 (A)	Scientific instruments and apparatus, viz.: instruments of other material than glass for measuring the density of liquids, solids and gases, including hydrometers, saccharometers, etc.
ex 418 (B)	Battery hydrometers only.
ex 419 (A)	Dental floss, hypodermic syringes, surgical catgut, lint, gauze, bandages, n.e.i., teeth, surgical dressings, dental rubber and other materials for the manufacture of dental plates or in any form of dental plates, impression trays, surgical pessaries (except of glass).
419 (B) (2)	Dental materials, viz.: alloys and amalgams.
419 (D)	Instruments and appliances, viz.: amputating, cupping, dissecting, examining (including examining tables), operating, veterinary, n.e.i.
419 (E)	X-ray apparatus and accessories.
419 (F)	Electro-surgical combination units for cutting, coagulation and desiccation; electro-surgical units for cutting and electro-surgical units for coagulation.
420	Surgical appliances, n.e.i., including belts, trusses, pads, braces, breast supports, vaccination shields, but not including corsets.
Unspecified	Vegetables fibres mainly for use in brush making (e.g., Bass, Mexican, Java, etc.) and artificial or synthetic bristles.
	Grass or straw for furniture, mats, etc.
	Pumice sand and pumice powder.
	Abrasive grains manufactured and natural.
	Fruit pectin in bulk.

GOODS ADMISSIBLE UNDER LICENCE ON 100 PER CENT. QUOTA

Tariff Item	Goods
9	Spirituous preparations (non medicinal) viz.: essences; extracts; fruit ethers, aromas and flavours; limejuice and other fruit juices and fruit syrups; spirituous preparations, n.e.i.
11 (B)	Non-spirituous preparations, viz.: flavouring essences, including culinary essences and flavouring extracts; compounded flavouring esters and aldehydes; compounded fruit aromas.
319 (C)	Needles for gramophones; phonographs and other talking machines.
ex 323 (A)	Sheep skins, raw.
384 (B)	Photographic materials, viz.: papers, etc., plates, etc.

GOODS ON ORDER

Licences for goods on order which have become subject to the Import Licensing Regulations will be issued subject to the following conditions:—

(1) The order was placed with and accepted by the overseas supplier prior to 1st July:—

(2) The goods are imported not later than 30th November. The licensing period is of three months duration.

Australia

TARIFF DECISIONS

The following decisions regarding the application of the Australian Customs Tariff are among those issued by the Department of Trade and Customs:—

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item No.	Rate of Duty
Casks, etc.:—		
Wooden barrels, second-hand, imported empty, which have been used for containing lubricating oil	415 (A) (1)	Free
Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines:—		
Acids:—		
Boric (boracic) acid, for use in the manufacture of sheep dip and of fluid for treating live-stock affected by blowflies, under security	404	Free
Allergosil in any form	285 (B)	Free
Alphozone in any form	285 (B)	Free
Belladonna:—		
Concentrated solid extract proLin belladonna	285 (B)	Free
Calcium-Diurinide in any form	285 (B)	Free
Developing powder, comprising:—		
(a) a package consisting of a mixture of sodium carbonate and sodium sulphite and		
(b) A small box containing phloroglucine,		
the whole being packed in one container (the phloroglucine being the ingredient of chief value). Each container holds sufficient material to develop a roll of 20 yards of 40 inches wide dye-line printing paper with which it is supplied	281 (L) (2)	15% ad val.*
Ergot Aseptic Ampoules	285 (B)	Free
Ethylene-disulphonate when packed under a proprietary name or when put up as a medicinal preparation or in any of the forms mentioned in Tariff Item 285 (A)...	285 (B)	Free
Iodine-Calcium-Diurinide in any form ...	285 (B)	Free
Iodoxyl	281 (L) (1)	Free
Magnesium oxide, fused or sintered, for use in the manufacture of embedded refractory electrical elements and superrefractory cements and shapes, under security	404	Free
Rhodan-Calcium-Diurinide in any form...	285 (B)	Free
Electrical Appliances and Materials:—		
Cores and core rings composed of nickel-iron alloy or of molybdenum-nickel-iron alloy, provided the nickel content thereof exceeds 20%, for use in the manufacture of the following, viz.:—		
Coils, inductance, transformers, for communication equipment	404	Free
Extracts:—		
Vegetable extract being a dark brown granular extract possessing a meat-like flavour—used as flavourings in soups, sauces and the like	79	15% ad val.
and for each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation an additional duty of ...		·2% ad val.

* Subject to exchange deduction.

Goods	Classification and duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item No.	Rate of Duty
Kindergarten Materials :—		
Seals, gummed paper, pictorial, used in conjunction with picture building cards to build pictures used in the kindergarten system of visual training	349	Free
Oil :—		
Residual, in vessels exceeding 1 gallon, for use in connection with the recovery of tin from tin clippings, under security ...	415 (A) (1)	Free
Solar oil, in vessels exceeding 1 gallon, for use in the manufacture of news-printing ink, under security	404 (A)	Free
Packages Outside (Containers) :—		
Drums —		
Iron or steel, imported empty, suitable for containing petrol	415 (A) (1)	Free
Packings :—		
Rawhide packing for compressed air hydraulic machinery :—		
In sheet or strip form, not cut to size or shape or further manufactured ...	326	22½% ad val.
and for each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation an additional duty of		·3% ad val.
Otherwise	374 (D) (3)	40% ad val.*
Pastes :—		
Blue stamping paste consisting of approximately 58 per cent. paraffin wax and 42 per cent. of artificial ultramarine, compounded to form a solid hard paste—as a compounded wax	103 (A)	1d. per lb.*
Permodelle, Playwax, and similar modelling substances having wax as a base :—		
In boxes with or without working tools...	349	Free
Otherwise—as a compounded wax ...	103 (A)	1d. per lb.*
Photographic materials :—		
Materials and equipment for use in air-graph postal services, under security ...	415 (A) (1)	Free
Publications :—		
Diaries which are specified by name in Item 338 (A) (1) are not covered by the term "other printed advertising matter" referred to in Item 338 (F).		
Surgical and Dental :—		
Articles composed of vitallium alloy, for use in bone setting. These articles are used in surgical operations to hold together parted members of bones ...	415 (A) (2)	Free
Envelopes, irrigation, with or without essential fittings, for use in the treatment of burns, wounds, sepsis and other surface affections of the human body. These articles, which are made principally of oiled silk, isolate the affected part and are retained over such part during the process of healing	415 (A) (2)	Free
Tapes :—		
Cotton weftless tape, consisting of cotton threads placed parallel and held together with an adhesive :—		
exceeding ¼ inch in width (*Note*—generally used for cable indentification in the electrical cable manufacturing industry)...	105 (N) (1)	5% ad val.
Otherwise	390 (A) (1) (b) (1)	2½d. per lb. and 25% ad val.
and for each £1 by which the equivalent in Australian currency of £100 sterling is less than £125 at the date of exportation an additional duty of		·03d. per lb. and ·6% ad val.
Wire :—		
Cadmium-copper wire of gauges finer than No. 40 (S.W.G.), for use in the manufacture of tinsel yarn for telephone instrument and switchboard cordage, under security	404	Free

* Subject to exchange deduction.

IMPORT LICENSING REGULATIONS

The Commonwealth Government Gazette of 1st April 1943 contains a copy of a notice to the effect that the exemption of *bona fide* gifts from the Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations (see notice in "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st February 1940, page 127) shall not apply to tea in packages each of which weighs more than 2 lb. net weight.

British India

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th November 1941, pages 303–307, and subsequent notices the Board of Trade have received a copy of Notification No. 17–I.T.C./43, which provides for the following further amendments to Part B of the Schedule annexed to Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41 :—

(1) in item 64 (d), the words "belting of all materials (other than cotton, hair and canvas ply) and" should be deleted.

(2) item 91 should be deleted.

IMPORT RESTRICTIONS ON MATERIALS OF CERTAIN DESCRIPTIONS

With reference to the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd July, page, 248, and previous notices the Board of Trade have received a copy of Notification No. 14–I.T.C./43, which provides for the following further modification to Notification No. 25–I.T.C./40 of 31st December 1940. After item (zzi), the following item should be inserted in the schedule :—

(zzj) Belting for machinery, falling under items Nos. 50 (3) and 72 (d) of the Tariff Schedule.

The Notification also provides that the prohibition contained therein shall not apply to goods of the above description which are covered by a special licence issued under exception (vi) to Notification No. 56–I.T.C./41 dated 23rd August 1941 (see notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th November 1941, page 283), at any time before this notification came into effect. The Board of Trade have also received a copy of Notification No. 18–I.T.C./43 which cancels Open General Licence No. X issued under Notification 25–I.T.C./40, of 31st December 1940 (see Notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th August 1942, page 380).

Canada

CUSTOMS TARIFF

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded a copy of a Memorandum Series D No. 47 T.C. 125, issued by the Department of National Revenue, which states that by Order in Council P.C. 4761 of 10th June 1943 the following new Tariff Item is established effective 1st June 1943 :—

616c(i) Materials, non-alcoholic, in liquid or paste form when imported by manufacturers of sealing compounds for cans and jars for use exclusively in the manufacture of such sealing compounds in their own factories—British Preferential, Intermediate and General Tariff—Free.

MARKING OF IMPORTED GOODS

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Ottawa has forwarded a copy of a Memorandum Series D No. 1 (Revised 1939) Supplement No. 12, issued by the Department of National Revenue, which states that by Order in Council P.C. 4701, effective on 1st June 1943, the requirement that the following goods on importation into Canada be marked with an indication of the country of origin has been cancelled :—

Tableware and decorative household articles of semi-porcelain, white granite, ironstone, earthernware, stoneware or pottery.

Portugal

CUSTOMS TARIFF MODIFICATIONS

With reference to the second paragraph of the notice under the above heading in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd May 1943 (p. 197) regarding the raising of a new heading, No. 51–B, in the Portuguese Customs Export Tariff, H.M. Representative at Lisbon has now reported that the rate of export duty on wolfram residues of a tungstic anhydride content not exceeding 25 per cent., resulting from the treatment of the mineral, has been fixed by the Minister of Finance at 12 escudos (paper) per kilogramme.

Trade and Industry

Argentina

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

Indirect effects of the recent prolonged drought in Argentina are stressed in current reports. Extensive rainfall early in March, was too late to provide important general relief for the crops affected; but a revival of natural pasturage was promptly evident. With the return of animals to improved pastures more nearly normal marketing of cattle prevailed. Sales of hogs also declined somewhat but remained above average levels. A diversity of trends in other commodity markets was observed. Trading in wool was confined chiefly to medium grades for the United States account, most supplies of better quality already having been sold; and growers of coarse wools were assured assistance through the availability of Government loans. The usual demand for corn was well sustained.

Revised estimates of areas in cultivation for 1942–43 harvests reflect several increases that have offset reduced yields per acre. The peanut acreage according to the second official estimate was 67 per cent. greater than in the preceding year. While the area sown to sunflower seed, 1,665,000 acres, shows little variation from the figure reported in 1941–42, the crop in southern districts was benefited by the late rainfall. A prohibition of exports of the seed or oil, however, suggested the probability of a relatively small total output. The estimate of rice sowings recorded an apparent increase of 22 per cent., but potato plantings were somewhat below the total shown for the preceding season.

A further reduction of the output of dairy products is expected. The production of butter, cheese and casein last year, 41,228 metric tons, 58,744 tons and 25,632 tons respectively, was moderately below the record amounts in 1941.

FOREST PRODUCTS

A recent exhibition of forest products in Buenos Aires—featuring quebracho extracts that have a variety of industrial and medicinal uses, oils and resin utilised in the preparation of paints and varnishes, etc.—directed attention to the potential commercial importance of the nation's forest resources. They cover an aggregate area exceeding 200 million acres and many types of timber are available. The boxwood industry is being expanded rapidly, and increasing quantities of plywood are being exported to Uruguay and other neighbouring countries. The use of domestic material in paper making holds promise of substantial further development and abundant supplies of lumber could be made available for the building industry.

British India

CROP CONDITIONS AND OUTLOOK

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, reports as follows on the crops in India for the weeks ended on the dates given :—

Bombay, 3rd July. Sowing and field operations are going on. The germination of the crops is satisfactory.

Sind, 3rd July. Sowing of cotton and transplanting of paddy have been reported.

Orissa, 28th June. Paddy and jute are progressing.

Punjab, 28th June. Crops are unchanged.

Bihar, 28th June. Sugarcane is fair.

Central Provinces and Berar, 25th June. The sowing of paddy, cotton and minor khariff crops is progressing.

Madras, 19th June. Standing crops are fair.

United Provinces, 19th June. Crop prospects are satisfactory.

Bengal, 23rd June. Standing and autumn crops are satisfactory.

JUTE CROP (PRELIMINARY ESTIMATE)

Calcutta, 7th July. The first official preliminary jute forecasts of the licensed jute acreage in India are as follows (the figures for last year are also given) :—

Area	1943	1942
	Acres	Acres
Nadia	83,335	108,675
Murshidabad	60,545	77,415
Midnapore	14,040	16,745
Khulna	43,935	54,220
Jessores	131,245	127,140
Bihar	202,300	238,600
Rangpur	308,715	395,010
Howrah	5,915	9,805
Birbhum and Bankura	430	630
24-Pargannas	40,565	53,225
Assam	174,560	234,500
Hooghly	33,130	41,555

Trade Commissioner for India in London

Canada

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Since January freight loadings have risen, contrary to the usual seasonal movement, while the other component, employment, declined much less than would have been expected from the experience of the past.

Though freight loadings have made a sharp recovery in recent months, it is employment which has reached new levels and which has shown marked increases over that of the same period a year ago. Up to the most recent date for which figures are available—1st March 1943—most war industry classifications have continued to reflect further expansion, particularly shipbuilding and some of the other war branches of the iron and steel group. Electrical apparatus manufacturing, too, showed further gains. As a result, employment in the manufacturing industries as a whole has continued on the upward path and has been at considerably higher levels than a year ago, though many, indeed most, of the non-war industries now employ fewer workers than in 1942. The only branch of war manufacturing which, to 1st March, had recorded any decline was chemicals, but it is probable that later figures will reflect the shifts in the character of war output which recent official statements have foreshadowed. These statements have emphasised, however, that there will be no permanent reduction in the staff of war industries as a whole—indeed that the labour situation remains very "tight." This situation is underlined by the recent orders regarding compulsory transfer from certain non-essential occupations and the specific measures to remedy the labour shortage in coal mining.

As regards freight traffic, the movement of coal and coke, merchandise, pulpwood and pulp and paper has been unusually well maintained in recent months, allowing for normal seasonal movements. Of these, however, only the fuel and pulpwood have moved in heavier volume than in the same period of 1942. Miscellaneous freight also continues to show substantial gains over last year, but lumber, pulp and paper, ore and less-than-carload merchandise all show reductions.—*The Bank of Nova Scotia.*

CROP PROSPECTS FOR 1943

Crop prospects for 1943 are on the whole favourable, although owing to bad weather the season is from two to three weeks late, reports the Royal Bank of Canada. Expectations are based on careful Government planning, in conference with provincial departments of agriculture and farmers' organisations. It was agreed to reduce wheat acreages and a fall of at least 18 per cent. is indicated. In oats and barley, on the other hand, an increase of 12 per cent. each is probable. This is the first time that acreages sown to coarse grains exceed that sown to wheat, of which commodity large stocks still lies in farmers' hands.

Expansion in livestock production has had an important bearing on this change-over. The largest proportionate increases in livestock (hogs notably), poultry and butter, have been in the three main grain-growing provinces. The number of hogs on Western farms in December last was 4,333,000, compared with 1,194,000 in 1938.

Fruit prospects are not expected to equal those of 1942. Frost damage to peaches and apricots is reported heavy in Ontario and British Columbia, though other tree fruits, notably apples, are in fair condition.

United States of America

PROGRESS IN SYNTHETIC RUBBER

Notable progress towards realisation of the Government's huge synthetic rubber progress is reported by the Rubber Administrator. Of the 84 separate units making up the 48 plants included in the programme, 27 are in operation or ready for operation. The completed plants have a capacity of 252,000 long tons or 30 per cent. of the projected total. In addition, 14 per cent. of the butadiene programme and 18 per cent. of the styrene programme are in operation. Actual production of synthetic rubber in the first three months of the current year amounted to 10,478 long tons, not far below the estimate of 11,200 tons.

By next year it is expected that all the planned synthetic rubber plant will be in operation, providing more than 750,000 tons of crude equivalent. This supply is expected to be supplemented by at least 74,000 tons of imported natural rubber. The nation's total requirements for this year are placed at 609,000 tons, showing no substantial change from earlier estimates.

The administrator points out that by 1944 the country will have gone two years with less than one-quarter of the normal replacement of tyres and with no new cars. This accumulated deficit is taken to indicate a probable minimum replacement need of 30 million tyres, even with the continuance of present conservation measures.

Uruguay

CROP ESTIMATES AND WOOL SHIPMENTS

The second official estimates of the area sown to these crops in 1943, with the revised estimates for the 1942 crop given in parenthesis, are as follows: maize, 109,988 hectares (227,577); sunflower seed, 18,243 hectares (60,998); and ground nuts, 3,562 hectares (6,557). The first official estimate of the yields in 1943 crops are: maize, 38,017 metric tons (compared with the revised estimate in 1942 of 122,664 tons); sunflower seed, 7,851 tons (32,868) and ground nuts, 1,501 tons (4,721).

Shipments of wool during the first seven months of the current season (October 1942 to April 1943) totalled 49,953 bales (of which 47,250 bales went to the United States; 1,717 bales to Sweden and 728 bales to Brazil) as compared with 32,354 bales (of which 22,027 bales went to the United States; 9,393 bales to Sweden and nil to Brazil) in the like period of the 1941-42 season.

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Statutory Notices

Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1942

PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE ACTS
Licences of Right

The following patents were indorsed "Licences of Right" on 5th July, 1943 :—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject Matter
450560	Schweizerische Lokomotiv Maschinenfabrik Winterthur (Switzerland).	Fluid-pressure actuated servo-motors.
477760	Frenckel, F.	Oil and gas-heated stoves.
487189	Frenckel, F.	Gas and oil-fired stoves.
538967	Inventio Akt. Ges. ...	Control device for lifts.
540679	Forster, T. E. ...	Apparatus for vapour-conditioning grain.
540716	Forster, T. E. ...	Process for vapour-conditioning grain.

CANCELLATION OF INDORSEMENTS
"LICENCES OF RIGHT"

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned Letters Patent were cancelled on 6th July 1943 :—

No. of Patent	Grantee	Subject Matter
518182	American Can Co. ...	Welding sheet metal in particular can bodies.
519368	Lang A. A. D. ...	Production of composite wood material

The Patent Office. M. F. LINDLEY,
Comptroller-General.

Publications Received

The Journal of the Iron and Steel Institute, Vol. CXLVI No. 11, 1942. Published at the offices of the Institute, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W.1.

The present volume contains 1 report and 16 papers presented at the Autumn Meeting held in Sheffield; of these, the report and 10 papers were presented under the auspices of the Joint Research Committee of the Institute and the British Iron and Steel Federation. The discussions and correspondence to which those give rise are also included, together with the authors' replies. In addition discussion on a Sub-Committee Report and on a paper included in the No. I volume for the year will be found in the present book, together with the respective replies.

The foregoing papers, together with the Minutes of Proceedings of the meeting and biographical notes on deceased members are included in Section 1 of this Journal. Section 11 is devoted to a survey of the literature on the manufacture and properties of iron and steel, and kindred subjects and consists of a collection of abstracts of articles from the Transactions and Proceedings of scientific societies and from the technical press. This section also contains reviews of recent books and bibliographies of literature dealing with the manufacture and properties of iron and steel. The matter included in this section has already appeared in the *Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Institute*, which is issued monthly.

In front of the title-page are inserted lists of Bibliographies, Special Reports and Transactions issued by the Institute.

The Journal of the Textile Institute, Vol. XXXIV, No. 6, June 1943.

Commerce, Vol. 32, No. 3, March 1943. The Official Organ of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce (Incorporated). Price 6d.

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PROVISION FOR PROTECTION AGAINST LOSS

Under the provisions of the Export Guarantees Act, 1939, the Export Credits Guarantee Department is authorised to give guarantees to United Kingdom exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. War conditions have greatly increased the risks to which exporters are exposed in overseas trading, and the Department has put into operation special facilities giving them protection against these risks on exceptionally favourable terms.

The standard form of cover is the War Emergency policy which covers the exporter of consumable goods sold for cash, or on short credit, from the time he books an order until he receives the amount due to him in payment for the goods. An exporter who is prepared to insure with the Department the whole of his export orders can thus obtain protection against loss due to :—

(*a*) his buyer's insolvency;
(*b*) exchange restrictions in the buyer's country;
(*c*) events such as war in the buyer's country preventing payment for goods shipped or preventing their delivery;
(*d*) additional handling, insurance and freight charges not covered by Marine or Government war risk policies caused by interruption or diversion (through British Government instructions) of the voyage on which the goods are shipped.

The cover at present available is either 85 per cent. or 90 per cent., according to the particular risk.

The Department also issues a policy which enables exporters to quote firm c.i.f. prices some months ahead of shipment. Under this guarantee exporters in respect of any c.i.f. transaction are covered against any rise in marine insurance, Government war risk insurance and freight rates occurring within an agreed period (normally six months).

Other policies are available to meet special requirements of exporters in particular cases.

The strictest secrecy is observed in all correspondence and transactions.

Exporters are invited to apply for further particulars to the Headquarters of the Export Credits Guarantee Department at 9, Clements Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.4, or to any of the branch offices :—

London—73 King William Street, E.C.4.
Telephone—MANsion House 3131

Manchester—Midland Bank Buildings, 56, Spring Gardens,
Telephone: Blackfriars 9866.

Bradford—69, Market Street.
Telephone: Bradford 8912.

Birmingham—37, Temple Street, Birmingham, 2.
Telephone: Midland 1527.

Sheffield—Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1.
Telephone: Sheffield 25898.

Glasgow—7, West George Street, C.2.
Telephone: Central 3056.

Belfast—Scottish Provident Buildings, 7, Donegall Square West.
Telephone: Belfast 21116.

Edinburgh—A representative of the Department is in attendance on the first and third Mondays of each month at the Chamber of Commerce, 25, Charlotte Square, Edinburgh, where he may be consulted on all matters connected with the Department's work.

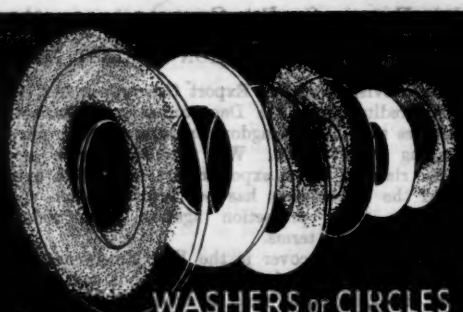
In many other industrial towns the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce has undertaken to arrange appointments for interviews with officers of the Export Credits Guarantee Department visiting the locality. Such visits are made at frequent intervals for the convenience of exporters.

EDITORIAL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed to The Editor, "Board of Trade Journal," Millbank, London, S.W.1 (Telephone: Whitehall 5140, extension 257).

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES ENQUIRIES should be addressed to the Publishers, H.M. Stationery Office, York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, or branches.

ADVERTISEMENTS. Applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Director of Publications, H.M. Stationery Office, 421-9, Oxford Street, London, W.1 (Telephone: Mayfair 7755).

The Government accepts no responsibility for any of the statements in the advertisements and the inclusion of any particular advertisement is no guarantee that the goods or services advertised therein have received official approval.



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